Common Economic Zone for the National Capital Region

1045. SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA:
SHRI AKHILESH DAS:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a Common Economic Zone for the National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the precise objectives, parameters and cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) To promote the NCR one of the strategies is to consider the setting up of a Common Economic Zone comprising of Delhi and parts of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The basic philosophy behind the concept of Common Economic Zone (CEZ) is to evolve a harmonized policy for balance development of the entire region. Broadly this concept would entail developing NCR as a Common Economic Zone with broad features such as common planning approach, uniform fiscal policy, uniform level of integrated physical infrastructure and financial allocation and resource generation treating CEZ as a single entity. To achieve this objective it was desired that the Chief Ministers of the concerned States may hold a conference to consider these issues.

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा धनराशि का उपयोग

1046. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत व्यय की गई वास्तविक राशि का सही-सही आकलन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आठवीं योजना के अंतर्गत व्यय करने हेतु कुल कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई थी तथा इसमें योजनागत व्यय तथा गैर-योजना गत व्यय के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई अलग-अलग राशि कितनी-कितनी थी;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अनेक राज्य ऐसे भी हैं जहां योजनागत व्यय के अंतर्गत आवंटित राशि से 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वे राज्य कौन-कौन से है?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रत्नमाला देहरेश्वर सवनूर): (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत व्यय की गई राशि का सही-सही आंकलन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को (1991-92) की कीमतों पर 434100 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय के आधार पर बनाया गया था। आठवीं योजना व्यय 391000 करोड़ रु० था। केन्द्र और राज्यों के लिए गैर-योजना व्यय के अंतर्गत खर्च के लिए आवंटित राशि को एकत्रित किया जा रहा है। तथापि, आरबीआई वार्षिक प्रकाशन "फाइनन्सेज आफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट" में तथा भारत सरकार के व्यय बजट में दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार आठवीं योजना आवधि (1992-93 से 1996-97) के वास्ते (केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों के लिए) कुल गैर-योजना व्यय का आंकलन (वर्तमान कीमतों पर 1144442 करोड़ रु० हैं)।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रत्याशित योजना व्यय बिहार के लिए आठवीं योजना परिव्यय के लिए अनुमोदित राशि से 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम था।

Implementation of recommendations of the High Level Committee on North East States

1047. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the High Level Committee on North-Eastern States announced by the former Prime Minister, Shri H. D. Devegowda;

(b) the steps taken to implement the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government are sure that the present arrangement will satisfy the people of North East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) In pursuance of the announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister on New Initiatives for the North-eastern region, a High Level Commission constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri S. P. Shukla, Member, Planning Commission has identified the backlog in respect of Basic Minimum Services and infrastructural needs in the North-Eastern region and recommended measures for tackling this backlog. These *inter-alia* include substantial step up in provision for Basic Minimum Services and large investments in specific infrastructural projects in critical sectors such as power, transport, irrigation and flood control.

(b) Planning Commission have completed the exercise of assessing the requirement of funds for operationlisation of the High Level Commission's recommendations in respect of each State for the current year. A mechanism for locating resources to meet the requirement of funds for this purpose is also being worked out.

(c) Acceleration of development programmes in the region in Basic Minimum Service and for infrastructural improvement would undoubtedly be welcomed by the people of the North-Eastern States.

Poverty in North-Eastern Region

1048. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extreme poverty exists in the rural and tribal areas of North-Eastern States in general and Assam in particular;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken and propose to take to reduce and minimise poverty in rural and tribal areas of North-Eastern region within a time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty following the methodology outlined in the report of Expert Group on estimation of Proportion and Number of poor. The estimates of poverty has been made from the latest quinquennial survey held in 1993-94 (NSS 50th Round). The poverty ratio is estimated as 45.01% in rural areas of Assam in 1993-94. The Expert Group has not made separate estimates of poverty for North-Eastern States and the poverty ratio for Assam has been adopted for other North-Eastern States. Separate estimates for the tribal areas are not available.

(c) In order to tackle the problem of rural poverty in the country including North-Eastern region the Government have adopted a three pronged strategy namely;

(i) acceleration of economic growth with the objective of generating greater employment in the growth process itself;

(ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc. Towards this end, the Government introduced a Basic Minimum Services Programme last year with a total provision of Additional Central Assistance to States of Rs. 2244 crores to support the efforts of the States for universal coverage of identified seven BMS in time bound manner; and

(iii) direct attack on poverty through supplementary employment and income generating programmes and